

Royal Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE PICKET AT THE STYX.

An Etherogram Indicating that there are
Unions Known in all the Worlds With
Which We are Familiar.

(Etherogram from the Elysian Post.)

When Charon discarded his time-honored old scow for a brand new naphtha launch there was a vague feeling of disquiet and apprehension in Elysium. But when, at the solicitation of the shade of a labor organizer from Paterson, the old ferryman constituted himself the "Amalgamated Association of the Styx Transfer Workers," we knew that trouble was near. And it has arrived.

Just after going to press last evening we got in touch with the ether agitator at the Styxville-On-Earth end of our private line, who said that a shade from Chicago was very anxious to talk with us. I instructed the agitator to switch him on, and this is what followed:

"Say, is this the Editor of the Post? Well, I appeal to you as a fellow American to help me out. I'm from Chicago; got here about a week ago with more certified credentials than a shade ever had on this side the Styx, but I can't get across. I thought I had learned the strength of a union barbed-wire fence while I was on earth, but, believe me, nothing I ever encountered there was a patch on the long-whiskered patriarch who runs this (soliloquy) ferry.

"Am I a union man? Well, I should say so. Why, I don't suppose there is a man on earth who belongs to as many unions as I do, and yet it is a union rule that is keeping me out of Elysium.

"And when I reflect that I spent the last six months of my life and a good part of my fortune in preparing for just such an emergency as this, it makes me hot under the collar. You see I was one of those hopeless cases, attacked by an in-curable malady, you know. Doctor said I couldn't live long and that I'd better prepare for another world.

"If you lived in Chicago just now you'd know that doesn't mean anything spiritual. I knew it would be comparatively easy matter squaring myself with the church, but that there was a long trip between the union and 'earth to earth.' I knew that every inch of this non-existent had been unionized.

"So, being a practical man, I took the doctor's warning in a practical way. I began joining unions. I started out with the drug clerk's organization—to be sure about my medicines; then followed, as fast as I could be initiated, with the coffin-makers, shroud-stitchers, hearse-owners, pall-bearers', mourners', cemetery employes' and gravediggers' unions.

"Next I hired a union lawyer to make my will on specially fabricated union parchment with a union pen and union ink, and I had it witnessed by my coachman and domestic, both amalgamated. In this document I specified to the slightest detail just how I should be prepared for burial.

"My instructions were followed to the letter, and I heard it remarked during the obsequies that never had a union label so figured at a funeral, never did a corpse wear such a brilliant array of union badges and buttons. Everybody considered I had a complete cinch, a straightaway course from the last breath to angelic pinnation.

"You may imagine that it was with considerable pride, then, that I arrived at this end of the ferry line and proceeded to get friendly with Old Charon. And as he put me through my facings I could see that he was beginning to regard me with marked deference.

"I handed the old man a union cheroot and was just stepping aboard when the shade of a union picket arrived and gave Charon the password. Charon introduced us and I noticed the picket draw back his

hand and give a slight start at mention of my name. Then he took Charon to one side, whispered a dozen words in his ear, and it was all off with me.

"All Charon's friendliness had vanished. He looked past me and through me, but not at me. I was a complete stranger. Why? Simply because it had been discovered after my burial that one of the union rivets in the union shovel with which the union grave digger had fashioned my earthly union house of clay had been fastened with a base, non-union washer.

"The picket permitted Charon to inform me that there was no use hanging about the landing any longer, for until I could show an unbroken record of unionism I never could ride on his union ferry. He intimated that I might go back and try it all over again, and perhaps correct my serious blunder, but that a 'scab' washer was quite large enough to keep me from rambling in the Elysian fields.

"Can you suggest any other course for me? Surely after a man has died once and taken all the precautions I did he ought to find some way to get into even a unionized heaven."

We told him to hang on for a few days longer. Elysium had not been unionized yet, and the Post will leave no stone unturned to get this shade over the Styx.

Already we have appointed an expert commission to make an investigation and to suggest methods. And if it is necessary as a last resort the Post will establish a competing 'scab' ferry line across the Styx and cut prices to the bone. We'll drive Charon out of business.

This instance of extreme union arrogance has revived the old scheme of throwing a steel bridge across the river and dispensing with the ferry altogether. We have consistently advocated this as modern and progressive. This union ferry business has caused trouble enough. It must go.—McE. in the Chicago Evening Post.

Hello Girls get Bald.

A large proportion of telephone girls employed by the big companies in New York give up their places rather than incur the risk of becoming partly bald, says a New York paper. This effect of the steel band or hood which telephone operators wear over their head is mainly noticeable in the case of those who have scanty hair. On boys who act as telephone operators it is even more noticeable than with girls. One boy who operates a switchboard in a large office in the Morton building is almost entirely bald in a band running from one side of his head to another. He has been at the telephone switchboard for two years and now wears a cushion underneath the steel hood to protect his head from the pressure.

Climatic Cures.

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overdrawn. The poor patient, and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectoration in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good night's rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing, the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you be able to go to a warmer climate, you will find that of the thousands of consumptives there, the few who are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c.

Plans for the entertainment of the members of the Legislature by the three Louisville commercial organizations include a trip to St. Louis to the dedication of the Kentucky building, a banquet in Louisville and an inspection of Douglas Park, proposed permanent site for the State Fair.

Some Facts About Whisky.

(From the Prohibition Year Book for 1904.)

Last year you drank 19 gallons of alcoholic stimulants—or, if you didn't you failed to drink your share of the total amount consumed by the people of the United States.

In 1870, according to the Chicago Tribune, the consumption of alcoholic liquors per capita in the United States was 10.09 gallons. In a little over thirty years it nearly doubled, now amounting to 19.48 gallons per capita.

That is one of the more or less startling facts set forth in the American Prohibition Year Book for 1904, just published. Other figures and statements, all of them suggestive and some of them appalling, are quoted from the same source.

In Illinois, where local option prevails and high license is the rule, the average savings bank deposit per capita is \$20.75. In Maine, under Prohibition, the average per capita of savings deposits is \$103.75. From these figures the Prohibitionists argue that even from a purely monetary standpoint total abstinence pays.

In 1880 Robert Warner, a Quaker, applied to an English life insurance company for a policy, and was told that, as a total abstainer, he would have to pay an extra premium, the company holding that the moderate use of liquor tended to prolong life. Warner did not believe this theory, and started an insurance company of his own. Warner's company divided the risks it took into two classes, one made up of total abstainers and the other of men who drank in moderation. In the 33 years from 1886 to 1898 the deaths in the list of moderate drinkers were 97 percent of those expected; in the list of total abstainers the deaths were only 70 percent of those expected. In other words, the death rate among moderate drinkers was nearly 40 percent more than among total abstainers.

During the last thirty years there died in Europe alone of alcoholism a total of 7,500,000 people. That is more people than were killed in all the wars of the nineteenth century. The authority for these statements is Matti Helenius, a member of the faculty of the University of Denmark, who goes on to show that in Denmark one out of every seven men who die between the ages of 35 and 55 is a victim of alcoholism.

There are 650 towns and cities in the State of Illinois in which prohibition has been enacted into law. All the State of Iowa but 25 cities is still Prohibition. There are 300 Prohibition towns and cities in Wisconsin. Kentucky—wonderful to say—total Prohibition in the law in 47 counties; in 35 there is but one license town, each; in 19 counties there are two license towns, each, and in 18 counties license is unrestricted. The whole State of Tennessee is Prohibition except eight cities of 5,000 population and over. North Dakota, Maine and Kansas are the only three States in the Union which are entirely Prohibition.

The highest amount charged yearly for a liquor license is \$3,500 in Louisiana. The lowest is \$5, charged in the same State. The license fee varies between these two extremes according to the amount of business done.

MORPHINE.

What is to Become of The Constantly
Increasing Number of Drug Victims?

CAN THEY BE CURED?

This question is agitating the minds of the best ministers, doctors and thinking men of today. There are over a million drug users in the United States alone, and the number is rapidly increasing. All unite in saying that a reliable cure is the only salvation. This is no ordinary disease and yields to no ordinary drugs or methods of treatment. We now offer our treatment which we guarantee will cure any case of morphine, opium, laudanum or cocaine or other drug habit or refund your money. To any person suffering from this dreadful disease we will send a trial package of our treatment absolutely free. Write today. All correspondence strictly confidential in plain envelopes. Address, Manhattan Therapeutic Association, Dep't B., 1155 Broadway, New York, City.

THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

To California Points Via Iron Mountain
Route

Leaving St. Louis 8:30 a. m. daily for Los Angeles, via "True Southern Route," also Tourist Sleeping Cars on this same train for Los Angeles and San Francisco every Wednesday and Thursday. Best Winter Route to California. For further information call on or address, R. T. G. Matthews, T. P. A., Room 202 Equitable Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Mothers can safely give Foley's Honey and Tar to their children for coughs and colds, for it contains no opiates or other poisons.
Sold by J. W. Taylor.

RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.

Operated Under a Variety of Conditions—Compared with American Systems.

It is not easy for an American railroad man to conceive of the conditions existing in the British Islands. English railway systems total only 22,000 miles. Yet this comparatively small mileage is the property of 230 companies, more than half of which have their separate administration and executive, states a railway journal. The others are "leased and worked lines." Allotting an average of eight directors apiece to each of the 125 independent companies, the English railways support 1,000 directors, whose fee can hardly be less than \$1,250 a year each.

The railroads of India cover about 28,000 square miles. Yet Thomas Robertson, the expert, whose recently reported to the British government on Indian railway administration, says that the task of supervising the lines of that vast country might safely be entrusted to a board of three qualified men, assisted by a secretary, a chief inspector and a number of inspectors. Three experts with a small staff are considered by Mr. Robertson capable of performing the duties of about the same character as those for which in England are employed 1,000 amateur directors, with their secretaries and assistant secretaries, accountants, auditors, clerks, messengers, etc.

If only the sum of \$1,250,000 paid away annually in fees to railway directors were available for a centralized railway board, it would be possible to attract the ablest men by offering the largest known salaries and yet make a saving.

The saving by "standardization" is also to be considered. The Harriman roads, 17,000 miles, are to unify their machinery so that all "parts" of rolling stock shall be interchangeable.

The consolidation of American roads has gone much farther than in Britain. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems contain about 20,000 miles each, either one of them nearly equaling the 22,000 miles of all England. And though the individual roads in these systems have in some cases their separate boards, these usually consist of practically the same men. Many important lines are also "leased and worked." Against the 230 systems of 22,000 miles—less than 100 miles to a line—in England the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems include together less than 20 component lines, or an average of more than 2,000 miles a line. The longest single line in the United States, the Southern Pacific, has over 9,500 miles of track.

STAMPED OUT MALARIA.

The Good Work of Dr. Koch in the
Island of Brioni, Belonging
to Austria.

Austria has along its Adriatic shores a stretch of warm, marshy lands infested with malaria. The result is, reports the New York Sun, that this coast is not so densely peopled as the inland regions, though its fishing and other industries should attract a large population.

About two years ago Dr. Koch, whose investigations in Africa had convinced him that malaria might be overcome expressed the opinion that the unhealthy conditions on the Adriatic seaboard could be removed. If there was an opportunity to make the experiment under the best conditions he would be glad to do so.

He desired to test the matter at a place so isolated that it could not be invaded by swarms of the species of mosquito which conveys the microbe of malaria, and communicates it to persons by its sting. The low-lying island of Brioni, about four miles off the coast of the Istrian peninsula, 60 miles south of Trieste, was well situated for his work.

It is so far from the mainland that the mosquito, which cannot fly a great distance, is unable to reach it, unless taken over on boats. Dr. Koch would have to fight the insect only as it is bred in the swamps of Brioni.

He was told to go ahead, and funds were supplied for the work. He laid out the plan of campaign and employed Prof. Froesch and Dr. Blundau, of Berlin, to execute it.

His scheme included both the treatment of the sick and the extermination of the cause of malaria. All patients were treated at public expense. A force of workmen was employed to drain the swamps. The island was placed under thorough sanitary control, and every mudhole or water receptacle that might serve as a breeding place received attention.

The work has met with remarkable success. To all appearances Brioni is now entirely free from malaria.

This result has led the Austrian government to begin an attempt to exterminate malaria on the coast of Istria. Three stations have been established, and a sufficient force to carry out Dr. Koch's methods has been employed.

If the work of these stations is successful, other stations will be established in all parts of Istria and Dalmatia which are infested with malarial diseases.

Robbers Make Use of Herb.

In New Caledonia there is said to be an herb which has the rare property of revealing one's secrets. It is known as the datura stramonium and has white flowers and rough berries full of dark grains. They are treated in the current number of Annals of Hygiene and Colonial Medicine. A person who has swallowed the tea made of this herb will, after falling asleep, tell where his money is hidden and will also arise and go direct to where his treasure is concealed. Robbers often use this tea as knockout drops with which to rob their victims.

The Trouble with the Shoes.

Mrs. Buggins—I don't feel at all comfortable in these new shoes.
Mr. Buggins—What's the matter; don't they hurt?—Philadelphia Record.

YOU

Can get what you are looking for at

L. W. PRATT'S BOOK AND JEWELRY STORE..

117 S. MAIN ST., MADISONVILLE, KY.

In addition to a full line of the

LATEST BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

They handle the

Edison and Victor Talking Machines and Records.

Drop in and hear some of the popular selections rendered by these celebrated machines.

MORTON & HALL FURNITURE DEALERS, MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

We have in stock the best line of furniture ever brought to this city and request our friends to call and examine our stock.

We can supply you in anything you want and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

Do not fail to inspect our line before purchasing elsewhere.

MORTON & HALL FURNITURE DEALERS, MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE ST. BERNARD MINING COMPANY, EARLINGTON, KY.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

No. 9 COAL.

The Coal that produces the most heat and least waste. The best coal in the market.

CRUSHED COKE...

For base burners and furnaces. One ton of this Coke will give better satisfaction than a ton of the best anthracite coal and at a much less price.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Hunt & Bro., Memphis, Tenn.; Hesser & Milton, Rialto Building, St. Louis, and J. W. Bridgman, 303 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.